

MELENT'TEV, L.A.; MICHURINA, K.I.

Conditions for using mixing pump substations in central heating systems. Trudy LIEI no.5:163-197 '50. (MLRA 9:8) (Heating from central stations)

SHATELEN, M. A., ZALESKIY, A. M., LEBELEV, V. P., TELESHEY, B. A., ZHERBIN, S. M., ARKHANGEL'SKIY, F. K., BAUMGOL'TS, A. I., ZOLOTAREV, T. L., BUSHUYEV, M. N., PROSKURYAKOV, V., GURVICH, A. M., YES'MAN, A. I., SHVETS, F. T., KONDRAT'YEV, G. M., USOV, S. V., ALEKSEYEV, A. YE., BOLOTOV, V. V., TIKHODEYEV, I. M., GERASIMOV, H. V., MELENT'YEV, L. A., LEVIT, G. O., ORLOVSKIY, A. V., VEDIKHOV, V. M., STRIKOVICE, M. A., GREYNER, L. K., NIKIFOROV, V. V., SOLOLOVNIKOV, G. S., SMIRNOV, S. P., ZOLOTAREVA, N. A., KALEKINA, N. M., GOL'DMERSHTEYN, T. L., KLEBANOV, L. D., SALUYEV, N. F., ZAIKO, A. A., MARTEKS, M. F.

A. S. Rumyantsev, Obituary. Elektrichestvo, No. 2, 1952.

19584 Uncl. SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952

Steam power plants.

Fields of application of steam drive for mechanical power machines., Za. ekon. top., no. 2, 152

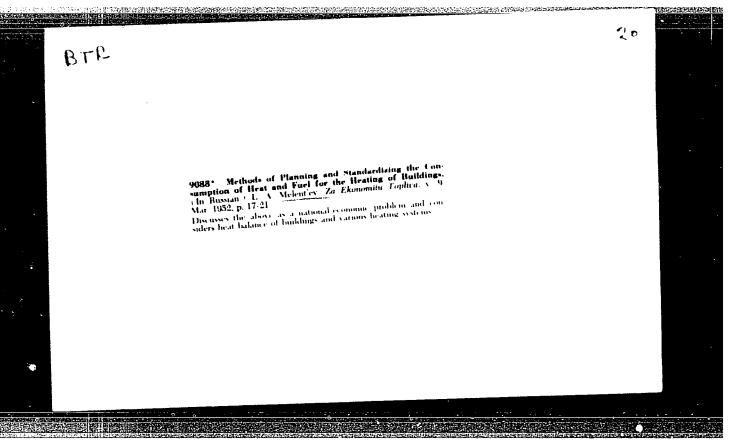
Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MELENT'YEV, L. A.; AGRACHEV, I. I.; LEVENTAL', G. B.; MICHURIN, K. I.

Heating from Central Stations

Efficient schemes of heating systems for large cities and industrial centers. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekh. nauk, no. 4, 1952

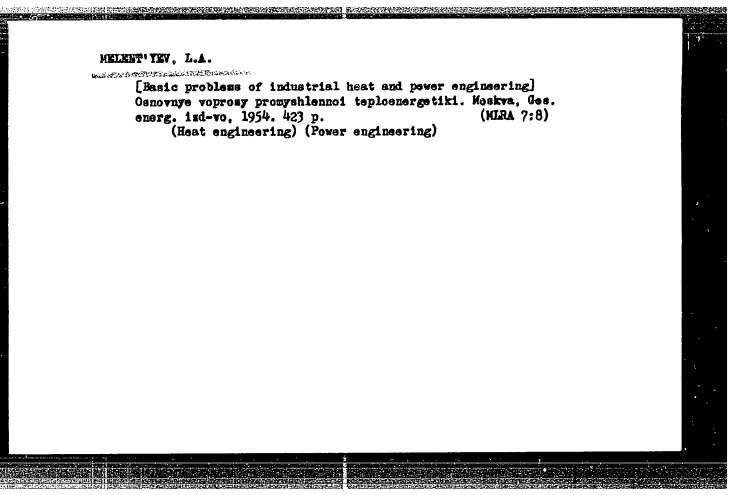
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.



BOLOTOV, V.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MELENT'YEV, L.A., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk; BRIL, R.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MICHURINA, K.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk [reviewers]; DUBAYEVSKIY, B.I. [author].

"Technical and economic principles of heating systems." N.I. Dunaevskii. Reviewed by V.V.Bolotov, L.A.Melent'ev, R.F.Bril', G.B.Levental', K.I.Michurina. Elek. sta. 24 no.12:56-57 D'53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Dunaevskii, N.I.) (Heating from central stations)



NITEMEVICH, Tevgeniy Arkad'yevich; MELENT'IEV, L.A., prof., retsenzent;
ROSSINEVEKIY, G.I., kend.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KARELTANSKIY,
G.V., insh., retsenzent; SUSHKIN, I.N., inzh., red.; MURZAKOV,
V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MEPCMNYASHCHIY, N.V., red.izd-va;
ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Full use of fuel in ferrous metallurgy] Ispol'zovanie topliva
v chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 622 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Metallurgical plants-Equipment and supplies) (Fuel)

MELENTYEV, L. A.

AID P - 2404

Subject : USSR/Electricity

.Card 1/2 Pub. 26 - 3/33

Authors : Melent'yev, L. A., Prof. and Agrachev, I. I.

Title : Single pipeline system of heat supply to cities and

industry

Periodical: Elek sta 5, 8-13, My 1955

Abstract : The possibility of a single pipeline system is discussed

in detail. A schematic diagram showing the eventual layout of a heat and electric power plant with new type turbines is presented. The problem of a heat network is discussed and the construction underway, of an experimental automatic pumping station for hot water in Leningrad is mentioned. The operational conditions and safety of the

mentioned. The operational conditions and safety of the new system are discussed with graphs and tables. The single pipeline heat supply is also recommended for possible financial savings. In conclusion, the author strongly recommends additional research on the problem.

Eight diagrams.

Long distance heat supply. Hanka i zhizn' 22 no.7:27-28 J1 '55. (Heating from central stations) (MLRA 8:9)				
				,
				,

LEVENTAL', G.B. (Leningrad); MELENT'YEV, L.A. (Leningrad)

Correlation between the thermodynamic and power indexes of heat-power plant efficiency. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk no.5: 40-49 My '56. (NLRA 9:8)

(Power plants) (Thermodynamics)

AID P - 5099

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 110-a - 2/18

Author : Melent'yev, L. A., Prof., Dr. of Economics

Marie was and from the said of the said of

Title : Parallel operation of Heat and Power Plants feeding the

open-circuit heating systems.

Periodical: Teploenergetika, 10, 9-14, 0 1956

Abstract : This article presents a brief account of the research

accomplished in 1955 by the Leningrad Laboratory of the Institute of Power Engineering, under the guidance of the author and Prof. L. R. Neyman, Corr. Mem., Acad. Sci., USSR. The most favorable hydraulic and thermal

conditions for open-circuit heating systems are

determined. The special features of these systems and

the parallel operation of Heat and Power Plants are

discussed. 7 diagrams. 5 references.

AID P - 5099

Teploenergetika, 10, 9-14, 0 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 110-a - 2/18

Institution: Leningrad Institute of Engineering and Economics.

Submitted : No date

WOL'KHINA, V.N., inzhener; LEVENTAL', G.B., kandiedt tekhnicheskikh neuk; MEIENT'YEV, L.A., professor.

Use of small and medium back-pressure turbines in industrial heating and power plants. Prom.energ. 11 no.5:1-8 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Steam turbines)

MELENT'YEV, L.A., professor, doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Sacic current tasks of developing district heating. Trudy LISI (MIRA 10:6)

(Heating from central stations)

(Heating from central stations)

MEIRNT YMY L.A. professor, acktor ekonomicheskikh nauk; MICHURINA, K.I., dotsent, kuddidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Selecting types of heat supply for apartment houses. Trudy LIEI no.12:48-72 1956. (MIRA 10:6)

(Heat engineering)

848

MELENTYEV, L. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut

- Energetika (Power Engineering) [Leningrad] 1957. 245 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 19) 4,000 copies printed.
- Eds. (title page): Ayzenberg, B.L. and Melent'yev, L.A.; Ed. (inside book): Slizhis, M.U.; Tech. Ed.: Kononovich, D.P.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for power engineers of electric power systems and industrial plants, for technical personnel of municipal and factory electric power and heating systems, and for teachers and students of power and electrical engineering vuzes.
- COVERAGE: This collection of 17 papers studies problems of the efficient design and development of electric power networks and systems (methods of determining the radius of action of district substations, optimum parameters of municipal electrical networks, and their selective protection), problems of district heating and of

Card 1/14

Power Engineering

848

heat-and-power engineering (methods of evaluating and increasing the thermal efficiency of district heating and the piping systems of TETs (Heat-and Electric Power Plant), conditions for the use of backpressure turbines, selection of drives for hammers and punches, selection of efficient operating conditions of heating systems, methods of increasing the power of condensation systems), and power engineering problems abroad. This collection of articles of LIEI (Leningrad Engineering and Economics Institute) is devoted to the scientific works of special departments of the Power Engineering Faculty of the Institute. These works are an extension and development of previous works, the results of which were published in LIEI issues Nos. 11 and 12, 1956 and No. 16, 1957.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

3

PART I. ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERING

5

Card 2/14

848

Nikogosov, S.N., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Determining the Most Economical Capacity of a District Substation and the Radius of Action of a Network Operating on Generator Voltage of an Electric Power Station

5

The author explainshis method of investigation and determins analytically the most efficient capacity of a district substation for different cases of feed source location. He discusses the district substation cost as a function of its power capacity and works out a capital investment equation for the whole electric power transmission. The author gives an analysis of investment costs and power losses of network components: HV network and cells, step-down substations, mediumvoltage feed network and cells, and substation transformers. He determines and compares the most economical power capacity of a district substation based on capital expenditures and annual operating expenses. He derives a complete set of equations for the annual operating expenses of electric power transmission and gives conclusions for the most economical power

Card 3/14

848

capacity and efficient radius of action. There are no references.

Starikov, V.G., Candidate of Economic Sciences. Selection of Economically Expedient Standard Gages of Overhead Line Conductors 33

The author stresses that the existing method of wire gage selection, based on current-density, has serious drawbacks. It usually leaves two neighboring standard gages as an optional choice. He tries to correct this deficiency by a new method of relative economical characteristics for HV transmission lines, which determines the proper choice between two gages. There are no references.

Ayzenberg, B. L., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Investigation of the Selective Protection of Networks by Safety Fuses

43

Card 4/14

848

The author summarizes the results of 20 years experience and special investigations in this field made by the Scientific Research Laboratory "Sevzapelektromontazh" and the Leningrad Cable Network. He proveste advantages of the new type of PK safety fuses for 6 to 10-KW closed network circuits. The fuses were developed and produced in 1956 by the "Proletariy" Plant. There are 22 references, of which I are Soviet, 6 English and 2 German.

Klionskaya, R.I., Engineer. Electrical Network Parameters for Small and Medium-sized Cities

58

The author states that the choice of parameters for construction of municipal electrical networks was limited until now to Leningrad and Moscow. The purpose of this paper is to supply adequate information for small and medium-sized cities concerning parameters of voltage, wire gages, quantity and capacity of line and distribution substations, and choice of the most economical network layout. The author

card 5/14

848

made a series of investigations on two sectors of the Leningrad Electric Network. There are 31 Soviet references.

Ayzenberg, B.L., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Nonferrous Metal Expenditures in Municipal Distribution Networks 88

The author compares "ideal town" conditions with practical requirements and supplies the necessary parameter indices for nonferrous metal expenditures. There are 6 Soviet references.

Dmitriyev, V.M., Engineer. Optimum Distribution of Rated Voltage Loss Between Low-and Medium-voltage Networks

93

The author analyzes the voltage loss parameters of 1940 which are still employed in Soviet construction of electric power networks: 6-8% for MV networks and 6% for LV networks. He concludes that a certain increase in network losses obtained when minimizing nonferrous metal expenditures is permissible. There are no references.

Card 6/14

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Power Engineering

848

Klebanov, L.D. Determination of Electric Power Losses in the Leningrad Cable Network

99

The author made a study of changes in electric power losses in the Lenenrgo system during the period between 1946 and 1956. He describes a method of network calculation which helps to avoid uneconomical nonferrous metal expenditures and also to prevent an increase of voltage losses. There are no references.

PART II. HEAT-AND-POWER ENGINEERING

Nikonov, A.P., Engineer. Basic Trends in Power Efficiency and Increasing the Economy of District Condensation Power Stations

108

The author explains his method of evaluating the ideal energy efficiency of heat systems of a KES (condensation power station). Further, he discusses a method of tech-

Card 7/14

3. .

848

nical and economic calculation and presents an analysis of factors which determine ways to increase the overall economic efficiency of a KES. He draws attention to the increase of initial steam parameters as a way to achieve technical and economic efficiency of a KES. There are 4 Soviet and 1 English reference.

Kirpichev, V.I., Engineer. Characteristic of Relative Thermal Economy for TETs (Heat-and-Electric Power Plant) with Heating Load

128

According to the author, his paper proves that it is possible to increase considerably the fuel economy of a district heating system by shifting the TETs to higher initial steam parameters. There are 5 Soviet references.

Card 8/14

848

Grachev, Yu. P., Engineer. Inner Reserves of "Home Heating" District Heating Systems

137

During the period between March and May 1956, the Leningrad Enginnering and Economics Institute together with Teploset' Lenenergo conducted a series of thermographic studies in 24 apartments of the city. The author presents results of these studies in graphical form and analyzes methods for increasing the fuel economy of district home-heating systems. There are 2 Soviet references.

Frolov, V.I., Engineer. Economic Expediency of Employing Different Power Carriers for Hammer and Punch Drives

148

The author discusses the influence of the type of power carrier used on TETs rated capacity, calculates load and annual electrical energy losses, and also makes a detailed expenditure and investment comparison between steam and electric drive systems for hammer and punches. There are 7 Soviet references.

Card 9/14

848

Sashonko, G.I., Engineer. Selection of Central Control Operating Conditions for "Open" District Heating Systems (With Quantitative and Qualitative Heat Delivery Control)

170

The author describes two central control methods:
H=const. and G=const., the first representing constant
consumer demand and the second constant heating-water
consumption. These problems were studied on the basis
of diagrams of qualitative and quantitative control
developed and analyzed with application to the Lenenergo
District Heating System. There is also a brief description of an automated mixing substation. There are 10
Soviet references.

Davydova, L.N., Engineer. Experimental Results of Electrical Analysis of the Hydraulics of Heating Systems

184

According to the author the present district heating systems are unable to further increase the economy and

Card 10/14

20.

848

STANDARD CONTRACTOR CO

quality of district heating. She discusses the reasons for this and offers five solutions to the problem. There are 6 Soviet references.

Fut'ko, I.I., Engineer. Applications of "P" and "KO" Type Turbines in Large Power Systems Under Small Heating Loads

194

The author investigates the advantages of employing medium and small district heating plants in a regional network system. The plants can be halted for certain periods daily without great harm to overall economic efficiency. Therefore, medium and small TETs equipped with backpressure turbines of the "P" and "KO" types are very essential for heating, ventilation and process steam loads. The author presents a monogram as an aid in selecting the types of turbines to be used. There are 2 Soviet references.

Kuz'min, V. G., Engineer. An Expanded Method of Determining Labor Expenditures for the Major Overhaul of Thermomechanical Plant Equipment of Electric Power Stations

201

Card 11/14

848

The author analyzes all factors bearing on labor expenditures for the repair of different types of equipment. In his study he presents a further development of a work by A. S. Sereda, an engineer at GLAVURALENERGO, ("Economics and Technico-Economic Indices of Heat and Power Equipment Maintenance in Electric Power Stations appearing in Maintenance of Heat Engineering Equipment in Electric Power Stations, Gosenergoizdat, 1952). The author supplies graphs and formulae to make calculation as complete as possible. There is one reference.

PART III. POWER ENGINEERING ABROAD

Bril', L. Ya., Docent, Candidate of Economic Sciences. Development of Power Engineering in the People's Republic of China 218

The author compares the conditions and statistical data of pre-revolutionary China with the transformation and

Card 12/14

Power Engineering

848

growth of power engineering since nationalization. He quotes data and figures on hydrotechnical constructions, district heating systems and power systems. He devotes a chapter to the peculiarities and special features of electric power consumption in China. He also describes the fuel resources and fuel supply of electric power stations, the manufacture of power engineering equipment and discusses the problem of training personnel for the electrical-engineering industry in China. His closing chapter tells of the assistance supplied by the USSR in this field. There are no references.

Kozlov, V.A., Engineer. Municipal Electric Power Systems Abroad

232

Card 13/14

Power Engineering

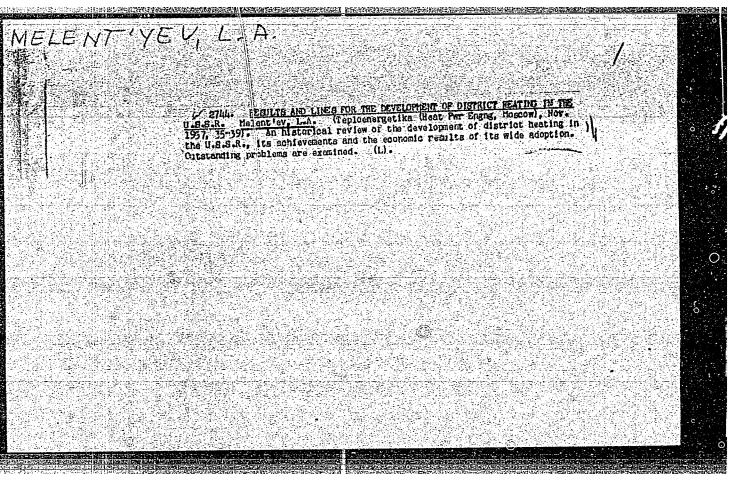
848

The author presents a historical survey of the problem and describes in detail two examples (Berlin and Paris) of electric power supply systems abroad. There are 26 references, of which 8 are German, 7 Swiss, 9 English, and 2 Italian.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JP/1sb 11-20-58

Card 14/14



sov/105-58-7-18/32

AUTHORS:

Neyman, L. R., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, U.S. Bolotov, V. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences Melent'yev, L. J., Doctor of Moonomic Sciences Glinternik, S. R., Candidate of Technical Sciences Revdonik, V. J., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLS:

On the Prospects of Using Direct Current Transmissions in the USSR (C perspektivekh primeneniya elektroperedach

postovannogo toka v ovetskom oyuze)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 7, rp. 71 - 74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This work comments on the article written by N. W. Hel'gunov in Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 2. The following view is expressed: 1) If restrictions for the nominal output of long-distance intermediate-system main electric transmission lines comparison of alternating current- and direct current transmissions must be carried out for optimum outputs.

2) In the case of a transmission of great amounts of energy over long distances by utilizing the technical maximum capacity of a line, the advantages in case of a direct current

Card 1/3

SOV/105-58-7-18/32 On the Prospects of Using Direct Current Transmissions in the USDR

> transmission are so great with respect to capital investments and to annual expenses that they cover the amount of any possible error caused by estimating expenses. 3) The power moment per circuit may serve as a characteristic index for a large-scale main transmission. This index is equal to the product of the nominal output P of the circuit and the length L of the transmission line. In the case of M < 1200 GW.km alternating current transmission, and in the case of M > 2400 GW.km direct current transmission is more advantageous. 4) The existence of large hydroelectric power reserves and easily accessible coal deposits (which allow surface mining) of low heating value, in West- and Central Siberia without doubt makes it possible to use d.c. transmissions on the main lines in consideration of the great fuel deficit in the Ural and other Western areas. 5) Besides the continuation of work in the Institut postoyannogo toka (Institute of Direct Current), in the Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering AS USSR), in the Vsesoyuzny elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Institute of Electro-Engineering) and in other organizations for the improvement of the circuits of

Card 2/3

SOV/105-58-7-18/32 On the Prospects of Using Direct Current Transmissions in the USSR

transforming stations and their elements especially in the field of direct current switches, - it is absolutely necessary to pay attention to the industrial production of this promising type of new engineering and to apply it under real operational conditions. From this point of view, the construction of the transmission of the hydroelectric power station Stalingrad - Donbass would also be necessary even if substantial additional sums would have to be invested, but this is, in reality, not the case. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Energeticheskiy institut im. Krzhizhanovskogo ikademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering imeni Krzhizhanovskiy, AS USSR)

1. Transmission lines--Performance

Card 3/3

MELENTYEV,

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

AUTHOR:

Leont yeva, T.K., Candidate of Technical Science

Monastyrskaya, A.R., Engineer

TITLE:

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam dal'neyshego razvitiya teplofikatsii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 90-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the 11th - 13th July, 1958, there was held in Moscow an All-Union Congress on the Further Development of District Heating in the Soviet Union, organised by the Moscow Directorate of the Scientific Technical Society of the Power Industry and the District Heating Section of the High Temperature

Steam Commission of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences (USSR). The Conference was attended by 240 representatives from 16 cities.

Scientific research, teaching and other organisations, heat and electric power stations, GOSPLAN USSR and Councils of National Economy were represented. Chinese and Polish power engineers also participated. Reports

Card 1/6

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

were read on the future development of district heating for 1959-65, on the effectiveness of district heating and its main lines of development, on reducing the construction cost of district heating equipment and on related topics. Engineer B.I.Duba of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations, reviewed the present state of heat supply, its expected development and the tasks of research and design organisations in this matter. S.F.Kopyev, Doctor of Technical Science of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, stated in his report that in the USSR district heating is the main method of heat supply to industry and towns. There is considerable lag in the application of district heating in some of the older towns. With increased availability of large power stations, freer supply of gas oil and cheap fuel, district-heating schemes are no longer so easy to justify. The Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, has made a technical economic analysis of the subject based on determinations of the pay-off

Card 2/6

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

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time of the capital expenditure. The conclusions are presented and it is considered that district heating is still to be advised even when large power systems are available. Data are given about the smallest sizes of power station in which district heating is advisable. The report indicates the main lines of development of heat- and electric-power stations. L.A. Melert yey Doctor of Economic Science of the Leningrad Engineering Economic Institute and the Leningrad Laboratory of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, described the great increase in district heating during 1950-1957. Much can still be done to make district heating more economic. In a number of existing power stations, little benefit is obtained from combined power- and heat-supply because of delays in the construction of heating networks and excessive cost of district-heating equipment. The utilisation of heat in industry is increasing very

Card 3/6

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the UJSR

rapidly by approximately 50% in five years and it is therefore, important to avoid the use of uneconomic industrial boiler houses. During the next seven years it will be necessary to increase the output of heat for industrial use from heat and electric-power stations by a factor of at least ? /2. A.A. Nikolayev, Engineer of Teploelektroproyekt, in his report considered the main methods of reducing the cost of construction of district-heating stations and heating systems. Power stations can be made larger by supplying both domestic and industrial heat requirements. Water-heating and low-pressure steam boilers should be used to cover peak loads. A.I.Lozhkin, Doctor of Technical Science of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute, pointed out that with the increased importance of gas as a power fuel it was becoming possible to construct heat and electric power-stations with combined steam/gas installations and that by using the steam/gas cycle the amount of electricity generated in connection with heat supply could be

Card 4/6

SOV/96-59-11-18/21

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

> increased by 30 - 50%. The most important part of the discussion in the conference was on the papers of Kopyev and Melentyev. The Conference noted the achievements in district heating during the last 34 years but listed a number of defects. The Conference agreed with the proposed rate of increase of heat supply from heat and electric power-stations. The importance of building larger stations and avoiding the construction of industrial boiler houses was emphasised. Recommendations were made on the design of rational types of district-heating turbines and boilers for regional and peak boiler houses. The conference asked GOSPLAN and the Sovnarkhozy (Councils

Card 5/6

of National Economy to plan the development of power

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

for the economic regions with proper allowance for combined electricity, heat and gas supply for industrial, domestic and agricultural requirements.

card 5/6

DOYNIKOVA, Ya.P.,inzh.; MELENT'YEV, L.A.,prof.

Method for determining fuel savings and annual expenses caused by the building of hydroelectric power stations.

Elek.sta.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

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25(5); 14(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2130

Melent'yev, L.A., and Ye. O. Shteynganz

Ekonomika energetiki SSSR (Power Economics of the U.S.S.R.) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 395 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,600 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. A. Yelokhin; Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for power production engineers and economists engaged in planning and formulating power utilization policy. The book may also be used by students of power engineering and power economics.

COVERAGE: The book describes and analyzes every phase and function of the planning, organizing, and cost estimating of power generation in the USSR. In comparing various schemes for operating a power installation, the authors analyze the economic factors governing the selection of the most effective system for each particular case. Multi-purpose power projects, including steam generation and the district heating system, are evaluated and capabilities under most favorable conditions stated. The book stresses the advantages of the Socialist approach in power economics through supplying the power plants

Card 1/11

Power Economics of the U.S.S.R.

SOV/2130

with the cheapest fuel and through diversified centralized distribution of energy to suit regional needs. The control techniques, such as statistical and graphic methods, are exemplified by Soviet practice. In each section the author attempts to embrace the gist of the tested knowledge in one specific field; the conclusions are derived from detailed comparison of the existing operating methods and illustrated with numerous cases, forms, tables, and charts. There are 71 Soviet references. Chapters 1, 3, 7, 12-18, and 21 were compiled by L.A. Melent'yev, the remaining chapters by Ye.O. Shteyngauz. The manuscript was reviewed by Professor Ye. A. Russakovskiy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	7
Introduction	ç
SECTION I. GENERAL FEATURES OF POWER ECONOMICS IN THE USSR	
Ch. I. Power Economics in the USSR and the Trends of Its Development 1. Role of electrification in the development of national economy 2. Present-day electric power base of the USSR	15 15 17
Car d-2/11	

SOV/96-59-3-17/21

Modern Tendencies in the Fuel/Power Balance of the Principal Capitalist Countries

correspond to the immediate problems of the Soviet power industry. The article then discusses at some length and with a wealth of tables the main relationships in the production and utilisation of petroleum, coal and natural gas. Particular attention is paid to the USA and the difference between tendencies there and in European countries is discussed. The policy of the oil companies in making fuel oil cheap and light oils expensive is discussed in relation to its effect on the coal industries of different countries and their dependence on petroleum. The conclusion is reached that the fuel/power balance and the whole position of Western Europe is largely determined by the economic policy of the USA. The relative development of thermal and hydroelectric power stations in the main capitalist countries is then considered. The relative rates of growth of thermal and hydro-electric power in different capitalist countries varies widely and this is not only because of Card 2/5 the differing availability of hydro-electric resources.

SOV/96-59-3-17/21

Modern Tendencies in the Fuel/Power Balance of the Principal Capitalist Countries

The use of higher steam conditions in the USA is discussed. It is stated that the use of critical and super-critical steam conditions is regarded in the USA only as a large-scale industrial experiment, mainly because fuel is relatively cheap there. In Western Europe, fuel is much more expensive which explains the special interest of these countries in gas turbine and steam-gas installations. Sets of this kind are particularly recommended for covering the peak load. Similarly, the general tendency is to use hydro-electric power stations to cover the peak load. However, in many of the capitalist countries the most easily developed hydro-electric sites are already in use and further development is becoming increasingly expensive. As a whole, in capitalist practice, hydro-electric power stations cost 1.2 - 2.2 times as much as a thermal power station. The corresponding ratio in the Soviet Union, excepting certain large hydro-electric power stations of Eastern Siberia, is 2.5 - 3.5. This is largely because of the absence of high-head sites but

Card 3/5

SOV/96-59-3-17/21

Modern Tendencies in the Fuel/Power Balance of the Principal Capitalist Countries

also because a good deal could be done to reduce costs in Soviet stations. In some foreign countries the need to cut fuel imports is an important consideration. This can sometimes lead to the odd result that the water-power stations are used to cover the base load and steam power stations to cover the peak load, as occurs for example in Canada. The following main conclusions are reached on the basis of the review of foreign practice. There is strong competition both inside individual countries and in the international market between companies producing and using different kinds of fuel and electric power. There is a tendency for the USA to achieve control of the economies of other countries such as Western Europe and Canada by orientating the power development of these countries towards fuel and power resources that are either located in the USA or controlled by American capital. In addition the American government is widely encouraging private investment of American capital in the development of power engineering in other

Card 4/5

SOV/96-59-3-17/21

Modern Tendencies in the Fuel/Power Balance of the Principal Capitalist Countries

countries, for example, in Canada. On the other hand, many countries are trying their best to use their own power resources to avoid foreign exchange complications, particularly Portugal, Uruguay, Canada and Western Europe. In some countries, particularly Canada and partially the USA, there is a tendency to construct large power stations burning coal because of its cheapness. There are 9 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 5/5

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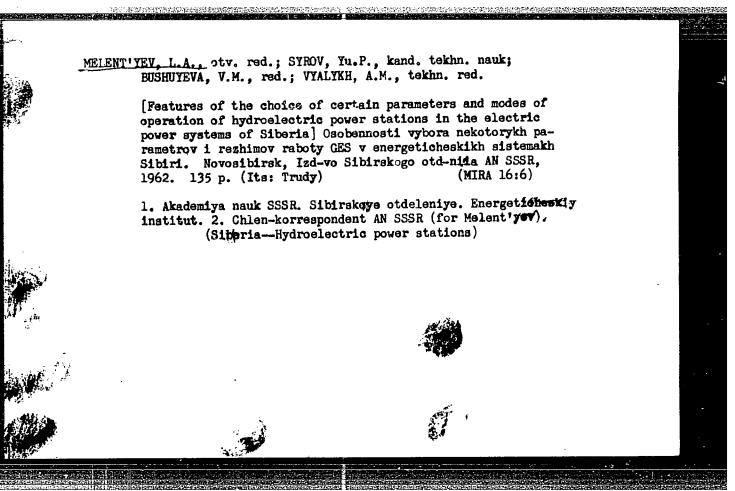
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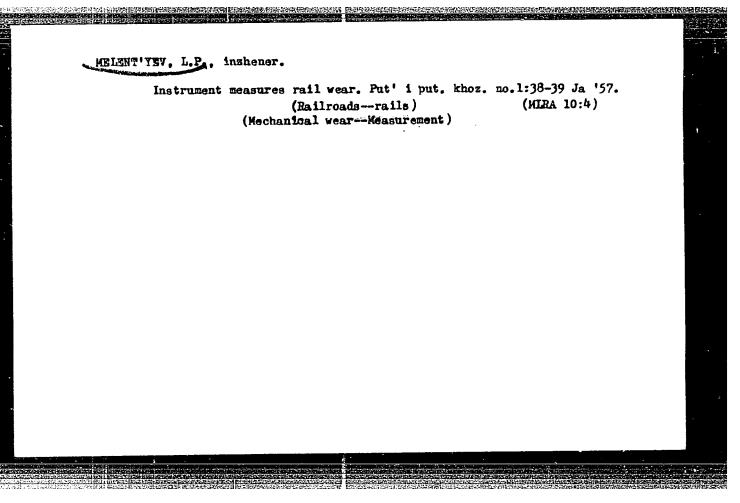
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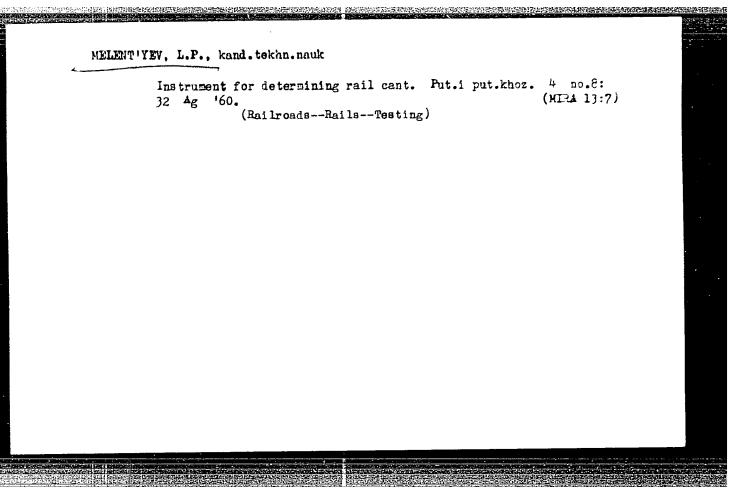
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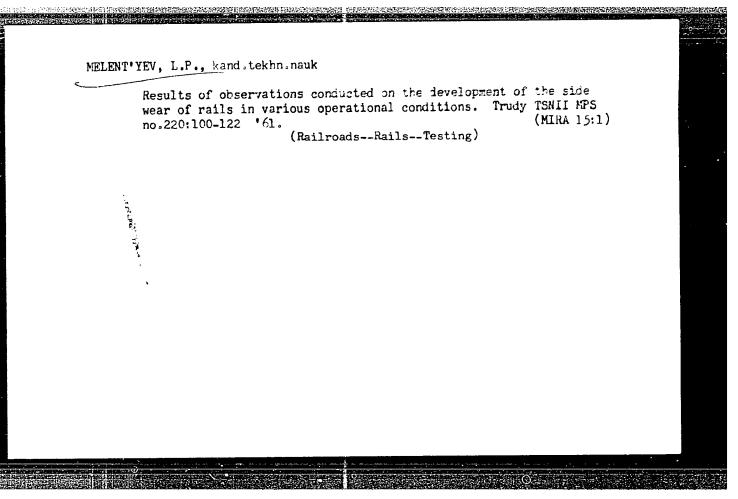
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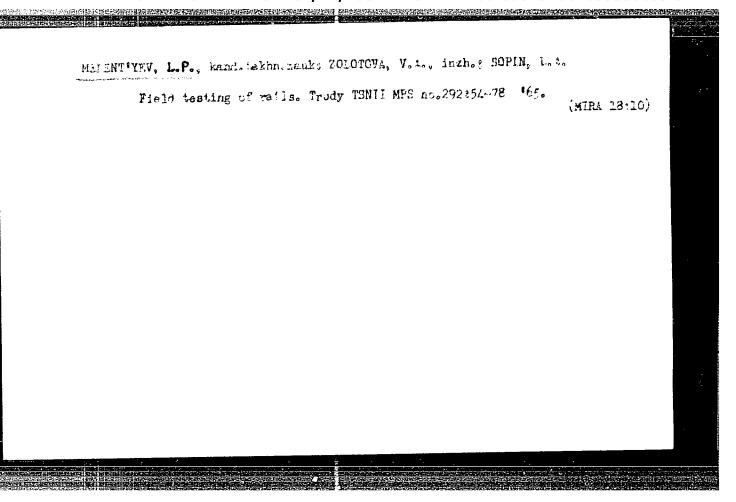
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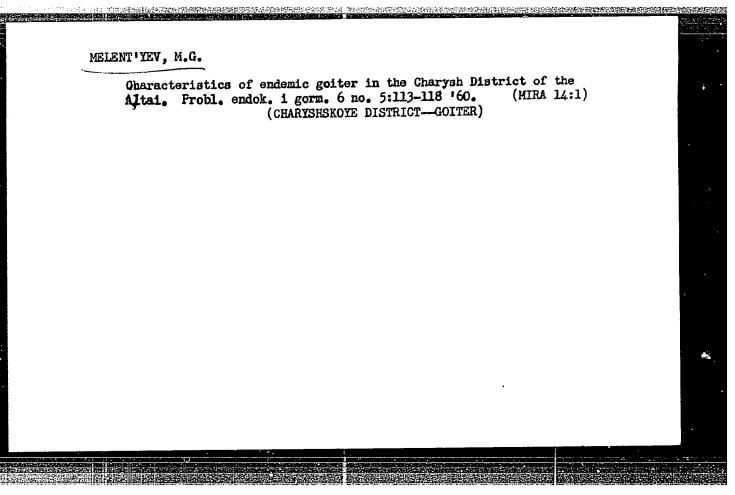
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•	AUTHOR: Bachin, A. P.; Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshm Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavdinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klenchin, I. N. Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavdinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klenchin, I. N. Yu. A. Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, Yu. A., Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Horozov, Y. D.; Tret'yakov, Yu. A.; Eydlin, R. A. Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Horozov, Y. D.; Tret'yakov, Yu. Traregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.	V. G.; Tychkova,	
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TITLE: A schematic geophysic	cal map of Kazakhetan	
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ABSTRACT: Regional geophysic territory into tectonic region problems of geophysical mapp: to establish atructural belt. The basic material will be of	cal surveys are conducted in Kazakhstan to divide the ons, to study its plutonic structure, and to solve some ing. The results of these surveys will make it possible is and regions in which minerals are likely to be found. Stained from investigations of the magnetic and gravitational with seismic studies. In the magnetic and gravitational is seams are isolated which correspond to terraces in the	
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Practice of Latvian river transportation workers in handling craft by the pusher method. Rech. transp.16 no.2:27-28 F '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

(Latvia--Towing)

S/123/61/000/015/010/032 A004/A101

AUTHOR:

Melent'yev, N. P.

TITLE:

Peculiarities of development and of technological processes in the

introduction of gang machining of parts

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 15, 1961, 2, abstract 1585. (V sb. "Gruppovaya tekhnol. v mashinostr. 1 priborostr."

Moscow - Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1960, 318-322)

TEXT: The author reports on the work in connection with the introduction of gang machining methods as a result of which an economic effect was obtained and the preparation times in production were reduced. When developing the classifiers, the operation was taken as the basis, rather than the part being machined, which made it possible to place in one gang a great number of different parts and obtain a fuller load of the machine tool. In addition to a sketch of the standard part, the classifier contained its maximum and minimum dimensions, clamping method, class of accuracy and class of part surface finish, equipment and setting sketch. For the development of the setting card the most intricate part of the given gang is taken. The author presents data on the sequence of filling in the

Card 11/2

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S/123/61/000/015/010/032 A004/A101

Peculiarities of development ...

other technological documents. In connection with the introduction of gang werking methods multi-purpose high-efficiency rapid-resetting fixtures have been developed which make it possible to transfer 64% of milling operations, 26.5% of lathe and turret-lathe work and also 14.2% of drilling operations to machining in these fixtures. There are 3 photos.

D. Vaks

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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